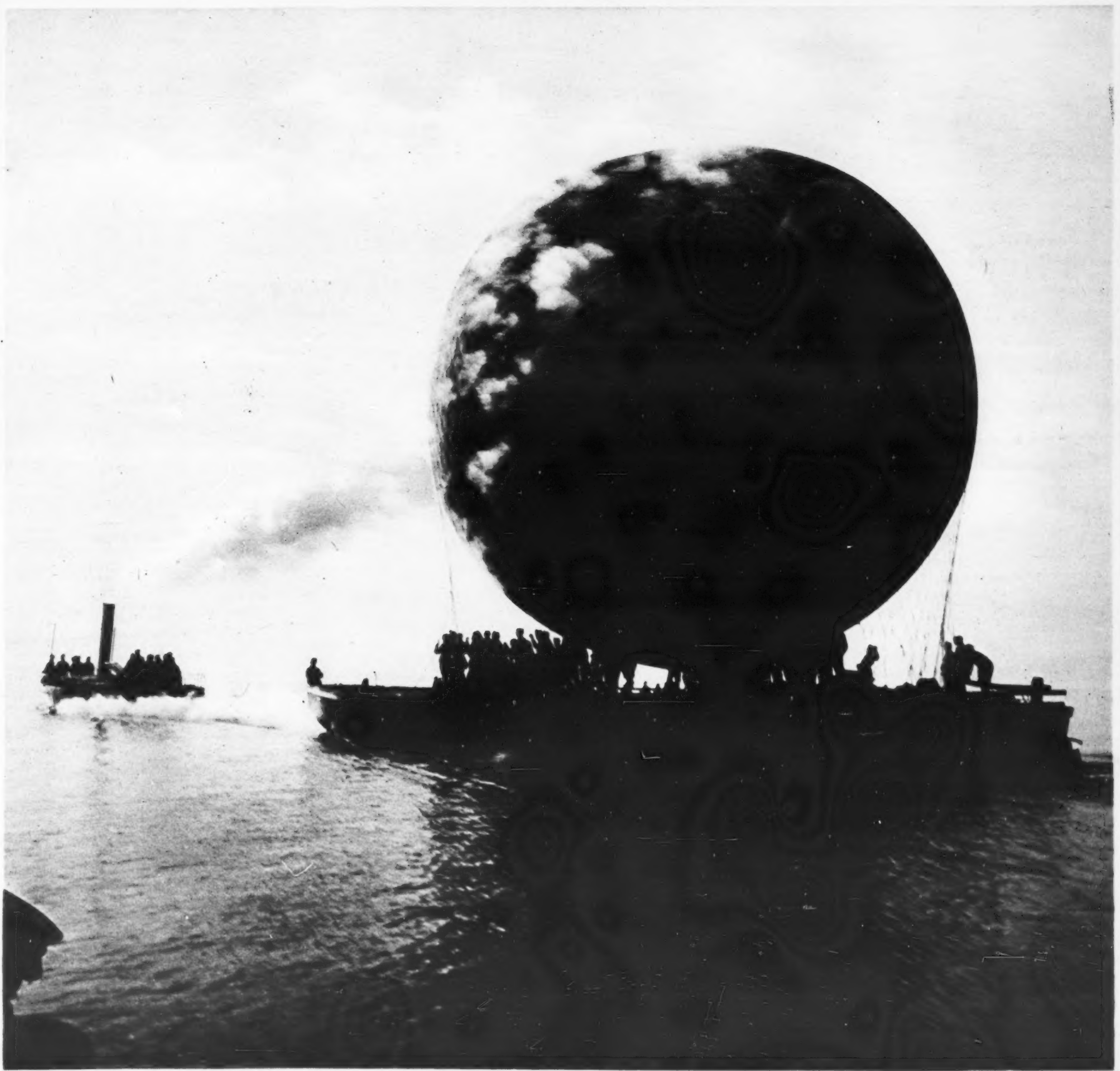


The New York Times

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL



On Lake Constance
A German War Balloon About to Ascend for Observations.
(Underwood & Underwood.)

Treaties That Have Changed the Face of Europe

By Charles Johnston



THE PEACE OF WESTPHALIA, SIGNED 1648.

This treaty, subscribed to by all the leading European powers, brought to an end the destructive Thirty Years' War waged between the Protestant and the Catholic Princes of Germany.

OF the treaties which made modern Europe, and paved the way for the present world war the treaty which followed the Peace of Westphalia must be reckoned first. Signed in 1648 by representatives of nearly every European power, it brought to an end that Thirty Years' War which, waged with ferocious savagery between the Catholic and Protestant Princes of Germany, had made Germany a howling wilderness. Its calamities were monstrous; armies of ruthless savages plundered and destroyed, tortured and outraged. Württemberg, to cite but one example, lost nine-tenths of its inhabitants; cities became hamlets; hamlets swarmed with wolves. Not until 1850 did many sections of Germany once more contain as many homes and cattle as in 1618, when that abominable war began. But for our present purpose the outstanding fact is that the treaty of peace gave France much of Alsace-Lorraine, with Strasburg, Metz, Verdun, and Toul, a region which had belonged to France in past centuries. This treaty also created the United Provinces of Belgium and Holland.

Next, perhaps, in importance, as creating the situation before the present war, stand two treaties signed in London, within a few months of each other, something less than ninety years ago. First in date was the Treaty of London, signed July 6, 1827, by England, France, and Russia, by which these three nations, as trustees, created the modern Greek nation, which they had won by force of hard fighting from its Turkish masters. This treaty, with the conferences which followed it culminating in a treaty signed at Constantinople, on July 21, 1832, compelling the Sultan to accept the will of France, England, and Russia, made these three powers in fact trustees for the well-being of Greece.



SIGNING THE TREATY OF SAN STEFANO.

This treaty, signed between Russia and Turkey in 1878, practically settled the whole Balkan problem; but it was nullified by other treaties made at later dates.

It was they who made a first choice of a sovereign for the new nation, that Prince Leopold, who, as Leopold I., ruled later over Belgium, with signal success and wisdom. When, because Crete was excluded from the new nation, Leopold finally found himself unable to accept its crown, they chose Otto of Bavaria,

who ruled so tyrannously as to provoke the revolution which gave Greece a constitutional Government. When Otto's hapless reign was ended, in 1863, these same powers gave Greece a new King, Charles of Schleswig-Holstein, father of the present sovereign. Yet again, these powers, Russia, France, and England,

intervened to save the life of the Greek nation, in 1897, when, after an inglorious war of thirty-two days, Constantine and his army were in full flight before the conquering Turks.

This trusteeship is the explanation of the words "the guaranteeing powers" in correspondence between these same three nations and the present Government of Greece; they were asked by the constitutional head of the National Parliamentary Government to come to Saloniki, to redeem Greece's attitude toward Serbia; but even without that invitation they are legally and morally bound, under the treaties and conferences which created Greece, to secure the welfare, not of this or that ruler of Greece, but of the Greek nation.

Another Treaty of London, which was signed between the first and last of the agreements constituting Greece a nation, namely the treaty of Nov. 15, 1831, created yet another of the smaller European nations, Belgium, which had long fretted under the arbitrary rule of a Dutch Prince. This treaty, initiated by these, the three great European powers, was also signed by representatives of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia. By it Belgium was constituted "a neutral nation"; each of the signatory powers, therefore, bound itself to two things: first, never, under any circumstances, to violate the neutrality of Belgium; second, should any such violation take place, to take up arms in Belgium's defense. This is the treaty which, because of its violation by the armed invasion of Belgium, brought England (one of the guaranteeing powers) into the present war; fundamentally, England fought for the integrity of treaties.

Next come the three treaties by which Bismarck built up the modern German

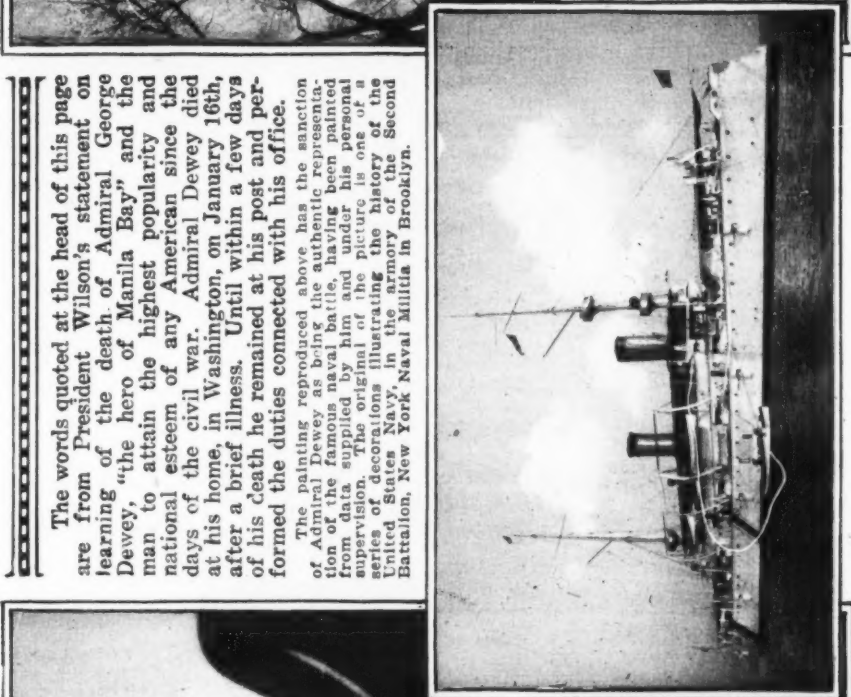
"The Whole Nation Will Mourn the Loss of Its Most Distinguished Naval Officer"



THE BATTLE OF MANILA BAY, FROM A PAINTING BY R. T. WILLIS, MADE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF ADMIRAL DEWEY.



Admiral Dewey at his desk in the Navy Department in Washington. (© Walden Fawcett.)



The Olympia, Dewey's Flagship at Manila.



Admiral Dewey's Birthplace, the Dewey Homestead at Montpelier, Vt. (Photos, Brown Brothers.)

The words quoted at the head of this page are from President Wilson's statement on learning of the death of Admiral George Dewey, "the hero of Manila Bay" and the man to attain the highest popularity and national esteem of any American since the days of the civil war. Admiral Dewey died at his home, in Washington, on January 16th, after a brief illness. Until within a few days of his death he remained at his post and performed the duties connected with his office.

The painting reproduced above has the sanction of Admiral Dewey as being the authentic representation of the battle of Manila Bay, and is based on data supplied by him and under his personal supervision. The original of the picture is one of a series of decorations illustrating the history of the United States Navy, in the armory of the Second Battalion, New York Naval Militia in Brooklyn.

The German Line at St. Mihiel--the Sharpest Salient on the French Front



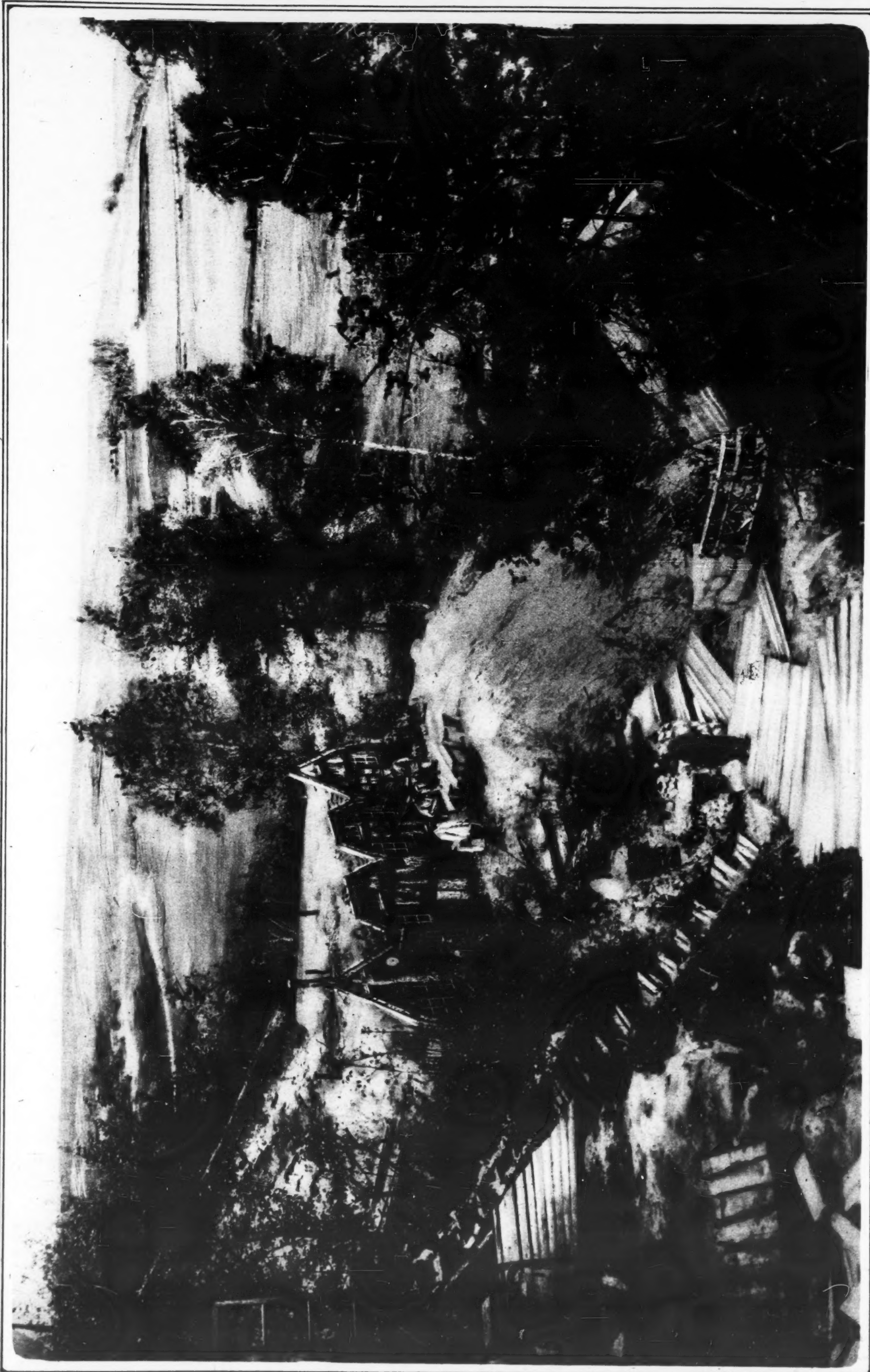
These two French officers are peering from the parapet of the first-line trench which overhangs the famous Valley of St.

Mihiel, some twenty miles south of Verdun. Except the strip of ground in the foreground, all the country shown in the photograph

is held by the Germans, whose intrenched line is seen zigzagging across this fertile valley of the Meuse. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

Elaborate German Quarters in the Battle-Girded Somme

Elaborate German Quarters in the Battle-Girded Somme



This photograph, which has just been received from Berlin, shows a scene behind the German lines on their side of the Somme battle front. The elaborate structure on the cliff is an extensive

shelter for officers, the men's quarters being in the trenches in the valley below. The entrance to a similar home for officers is at the extreme left, the houses themselves not being shown, although

chairs standing in front of their doors may be seen. The permanent character of these structures would seem to indicate that the Germans did not deem possible an allied advance in the Somme.

(© Brown & Dawson.)

One of the Most Remarkable Battle Pictures of the European

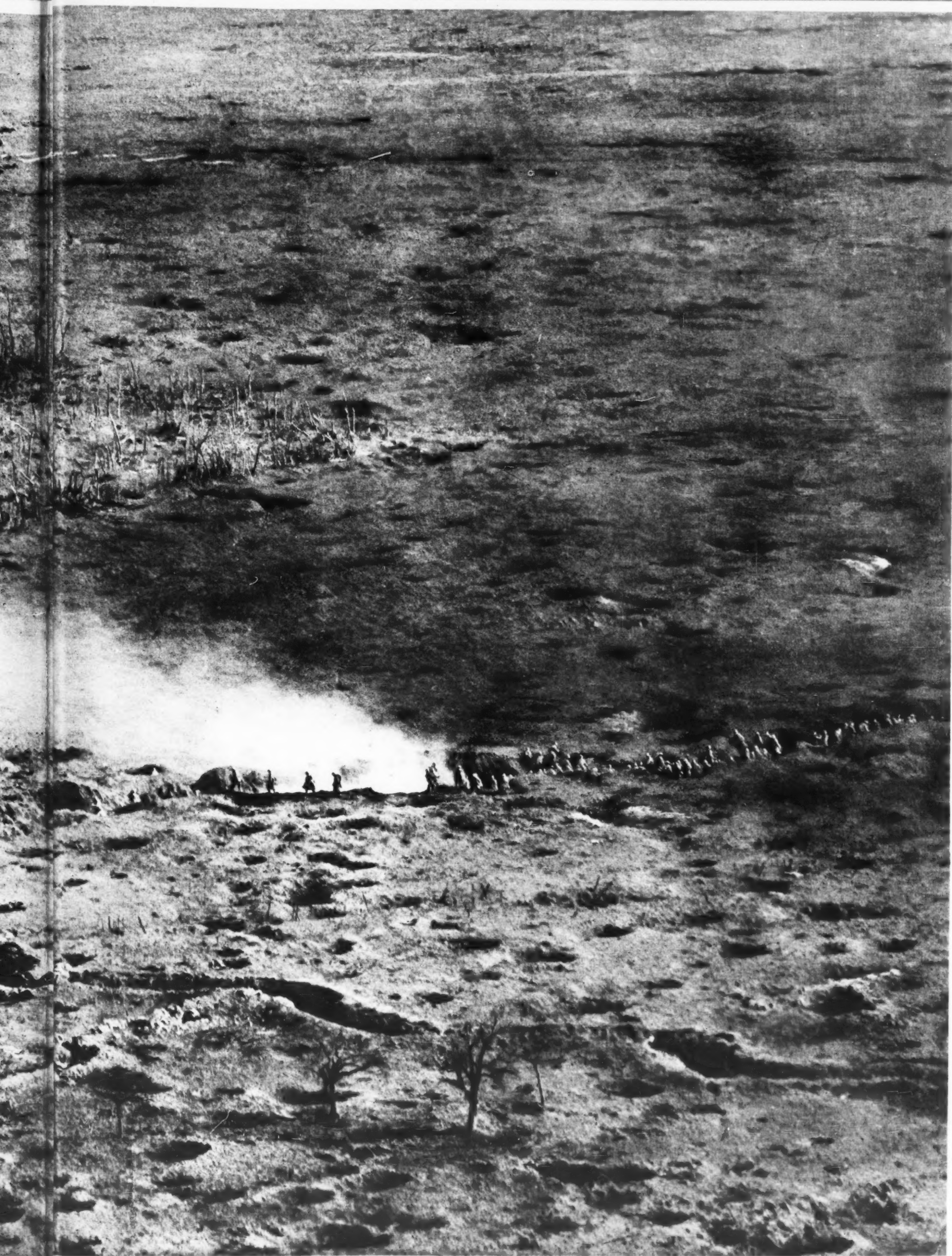


244 This unique photograph shows a French attack on German trenches to the south of the Somme River, in the vicinity of Chaumes, and was taken by a French aviator flying over the battlefield at the extremely low altitude of under five hundred feet. In the immediate foreground is seen the first line Ger-

man trench, known as Trench Guillaume, which already has been overwhelmed and passed by the attacking Frenchmen, who are seen in and beyond the second trench. The cloud of white smoke coming from this trench is caused by the burning of a depot of hand grenades set on fire by a French shell. A little the woods is the shell the p

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the European War—A French Advance on the Somme



dy has the right and between this trench and the small patch of
en, who ods is seen an advanced group of Frenchmen climbing through
f white e shell holes, while to the left of the wood is seen the most
ng of a vanced of all the groups of attackers. Along the upper edge
A little the photograph runs a third line German trench, and beyond

this may be discerned a small group of the German infantry in
flight. In the engagement shown there were 1,250 Germans
captured by the French, a greater number figuring on the
casualty list. From the French viewpoint the engagement was
successful in every way.



(From an Official French Photograph; © A. P. A., from Medem.)

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The Spirit of the British Soldier Is Told in These New P



✧ TRENCH FIGHTERS OF THE WINTER OF 1917—THESE BRITISH SOLDIERS MIGHT PASS AS MINERS RETURNING FROM WORK OR AS TRAPPERS BACK FROM THE FIELDS. ✧



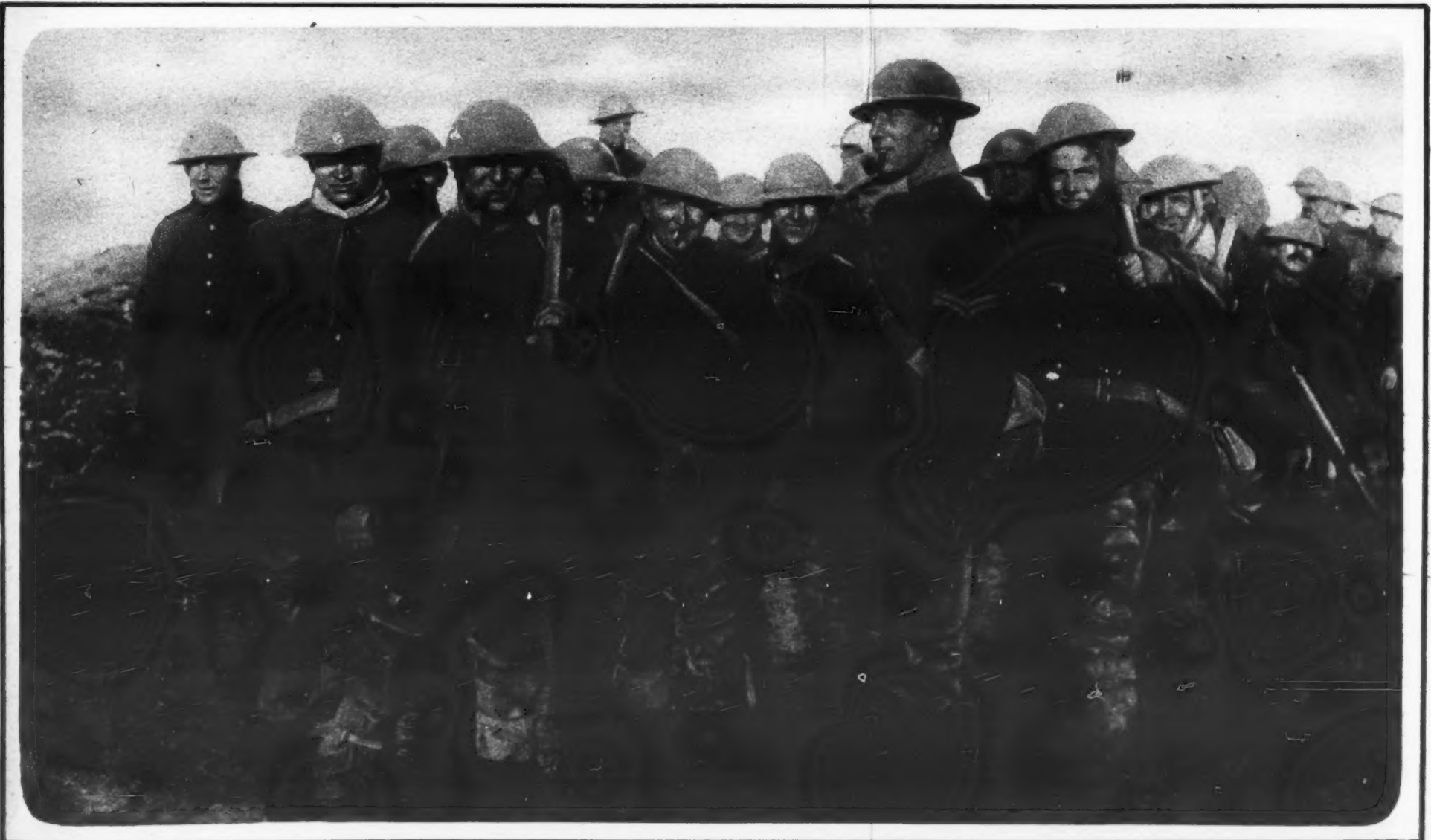
THESE YOUNG BRITISH OFFICERS ARE NOT AFRAID OF THE WEATHER FOR THEIR TRENCH EQUIPMENT INCLUDES JACKETS AND "TRENCH WADERS."

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New Pictures of Winter-Bound Warriors on the West Front

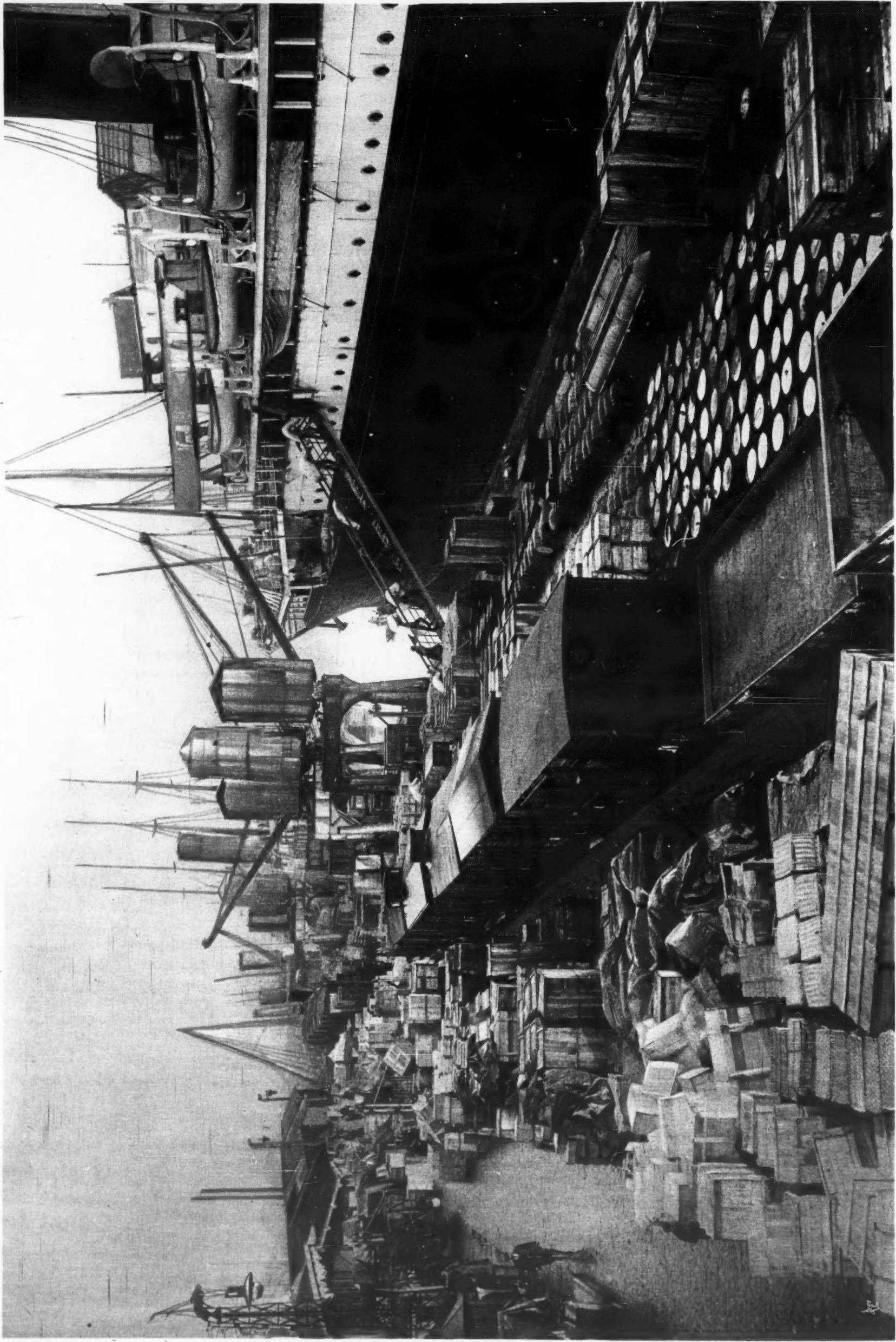


◇ CHEERFUL IN SPITE OF THE MUD AND GLAD TO GET A LIFT ON THE REARWARD BOUND AMMUNITION CARTS, FOR WALKING IS NO SINECURE HERE. ◇



BRITISH SAPPERS EQUIPPED FOR WORKING IN THE DEEP MUD OF THE SOMME BATTLEFIELD; THE MUD ON THIS FRONT HAS ALMOST STOPPED WAR OPERATIONS.

Why the German Commerce Raider Is Abroad—Provisions for the Allies



This photograph shows a present-day view of one of the docks in the port of Bordeaux, France, and gives an idea of the immense

amount of materials being received from abroad for France and her allies. The steamer at dock is a liner from New York which

is discharging its merchandise. The quay along its entire length is clogged with shipments newly received from neutral countries.

(Photo from Kadell & Herbert.)

In the News—and the Camera's Focus



A NEW GOVERNOR OF THE CANAL ZONE.

Colonel Chester A. Harding, just appointed by the President as Governor of the Panama Canal Zone to succeed General George W. Goethals, was formerly Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia. He has been in Panama for several months, taking up the work where General Goethals left off.

(Photos from Harris & Ewing.)



SHE HAS GIVEN THE KAISER A TENTH GRANDCHILD.

Princess Marie, the wife of Prince Joachim, the Kaiser's sixth son, has given birth to a son and heir. Prince Joachim was married to Princess Marie Augusta of Anhalt on March 13 of last year. She is one of the comeliest and said to be one of the cleverest of the Kaiser's several daughters-in-law.

(Central News Photo Service.)



LABOR LEADERS CELEBRATE GOLDEN AND SILVER ANNIVERSARIES.

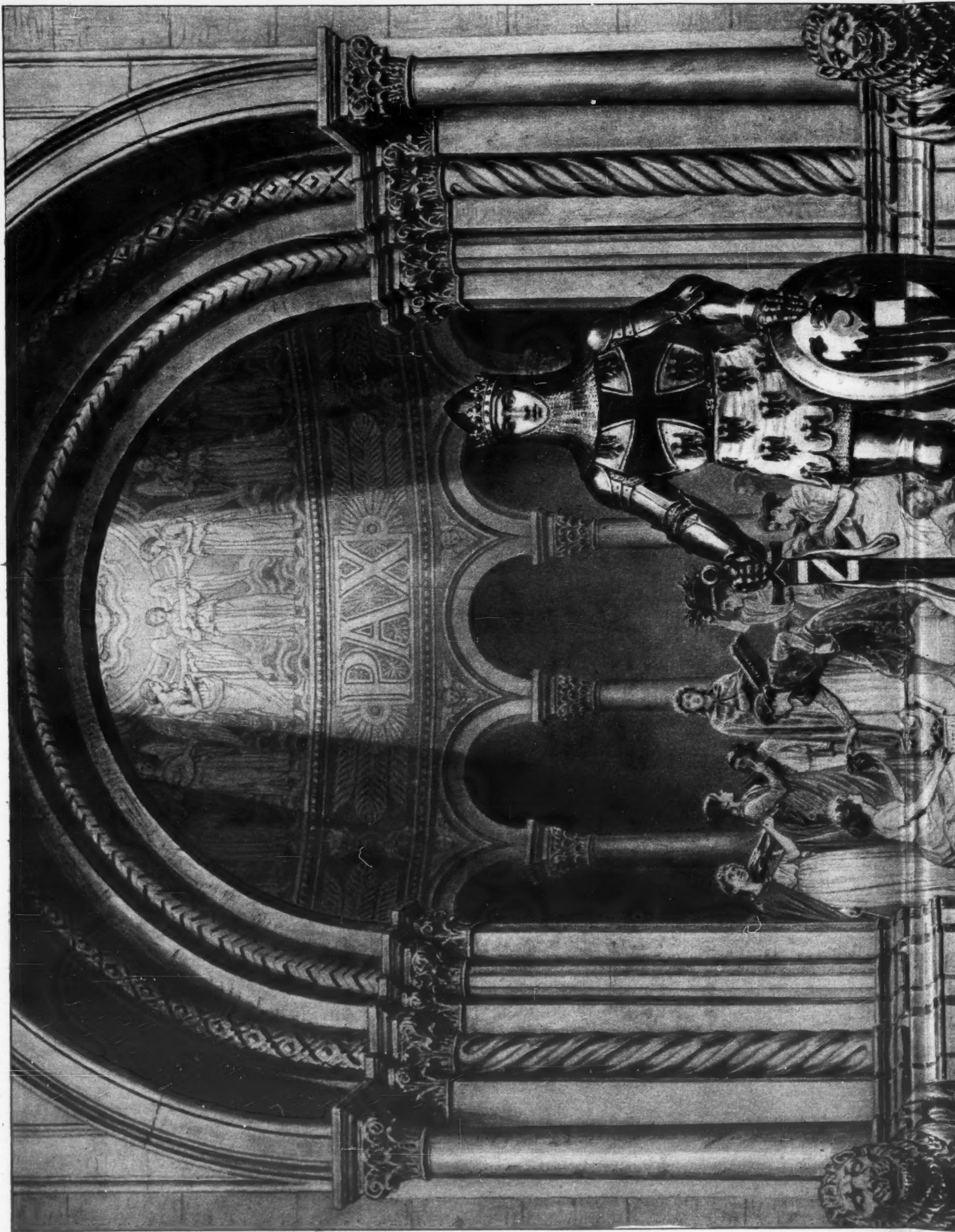
Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Mrs. Gompers will celebrate their golden wedding anniversary January 29. Samuel J. Gompers, their son, and his wife will celebrate their silver wedding anniversary January 28. The younger Gompers is a bureau chief in the Department of Labor. In this group Samuel Gompers, the elder, and his wife are at the ends, while the younger couple are in the centre.



WIFE OF THE INAUGURAL CHAIRMAN.

Mrs. Robert N. Harper, wife of the Chairman of the Inaugural Committee, will be at the head of the many social activities of the inauguration in Washington. President Wilson has not consented to an inaugural ball.

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Nimmermehr zu Liebe, Niemand zu Leide!

Wilhelm II.
F.R.

From the Design Drawn by the Kaiser:
Germania as the Guardian of Peace

Germania, in the person of an armored knight with a shining sword, guards from the beasts of war the temple of peace, in which are housed the arts and sciences—such is the allegory in this drawing designed by the German Emperor, Kaiser Wilhelm II. The fac-

simile signature of the Kaiser is appended, with the words "Niemand zu Liebe, Niemand zu Leide!"—"Favoring no one, injuring no one!" An article dealing with this and other drawings by the Kaiser will be found on the following page.

The Kaiser's Peace Drawing, and Other Art Works

EXPRESSION of symbolism in art usually owes its formative influences to traditions and legends of race absorbed in childhood. Norse mythology prevailed in Brandenburg, now the central section of Prussia, and Christianity had as hard a task to supplant it as did Charlemagne to subdue the Litts and other tribes who practiced it. Peace was considered neither a practicable nor a worthy attribute, and its symbolic sign of the dove bearing the olive branch, which the Christians appropriated from the Jews, had no significance.

But, while never accepting peace in either the Hebrew or the Christian sense, the Litts of Brandenburg occasionally enjoyed a period of armed neutrality and needed a symbol to illustrate it. This they found in the legends of the Crusades, in which, unfortunately for their civilization, they had taken no part. Thus the knight in shining armor and armed from head to foot, ready to protect the weak from the strong, the pious from the wicked, the arts and sciences from degeneration and barbarism, was the nearest the Litts of Brandenburg and their descendants, the Prussians of today, ever came to symbolizing the concrete idea of peace. For them, surrounded as they were by races and nations who coveted their rich and beautiful land, there could be no other. Their existence was one increasing struggle against a world ready to swallow them up.

In these circumstances Wilhelm II.'s idea of "Pax" is perfectly natural and intelligible. Behind the guardian knight, under the symbolic dome of culture, are figures illustrating the precious heritage of Germanic civilization in arts, letters, and the sciences. Before him vainly writhe and struggle the monsters who would destroy them.

The original, done in wash and touched up by Professor Knackfuss, is to be found in a collection which before the war adorned, and probably

Some Facts Regarding the Making of the Imperial Cartoon Reproduced on the Foregoing Two Pages

By Walter Littlefield

does so now, the walls of the Emperor's private study at Potsdam. Each picture is in a heavy wooden frame, and usually below it had some legend suggestive of the allegorical character traced in the bold, uncompromising chirography of the imperial artist.

Thus the cartoon which represents a figure in a mandarin coat rolling along in a cloud of dragons toward a defiant little group of knights, before whom there stands forth one more beautiful and majestic than the rest—the same knight in shining armor—and known to the world as "The Yellow Peril," is explained below as "Civilized Europe Covered with Shining Armor Holding at Bay the Barbarian Empire of the Middle Kingdom."

The rest of the pictures are not so well known. Some, particularly those in pen and ink, remain entirely untouched by either the suggestion or the talent of Professor Knackfuss. In regard to "Pax" and "The Yellow Peril," the Professor is said to have redrawn and elaborated the work, and later on to have furnished a color scheme for the latter, which his Imperial pupil employed in making a replica, now the treasured keepsake of an American yachting friend of his Majesty.

Most of the cartoons were made between 1889, the year after the Kaiser ascended the throne at the age of 29, and 1901, when he suddenly deserted his activities in art, music, and the drama—both creative and critical—for theological arguments with Admiral Hollmann and Professor Delitzsch on Divine revelation.

What Professor Knackfuss considered to be one of his Majesty's best efforts both in conception and execution is a wash drawing, about 18 by 32

inches, showing a tomb on which a woman lies extended. This is revealed in a heavy black frame, of either ebony or stained oak, and the central part is surrounded with rich and intricate ornamentation. Below, written in the Kaiser's own hand, are these words:

"Scheme for a design of a mortuary monument in memory of Frau von Alvensleben-Neugattersleben, 20, XII, 1900."

Many have thought that the inspiration of this picture, if it could be revealed, would betray a romance in his Majesty's life, possibly a youthful escapade. Nothing of the sort. In the generation of the "Unforgettable Grandfather" Frau von Alvensleben had figured as a sort of Mme. Récamier at the Berlin Court. Her husband, General von Alvensleben, had commanded the Third Army Corps in the battles which brought about the fall of Metz in 1870. Later he had been the future Kaiser's instructor in strategy, "the only soldier after Moltke." And that is all.

Other allegorical cartoons in the collection have these legends attached: "People of Europe Guard Your Most Sacred Possessions," "Neither For Nor Against," "To the Memory of Emperor William the Great," and "In Hoc Signo Vincas." There is also in this private study at Potsdam a gigantic leather-bound album, with silver clasps and ornaments, filled with photographs of the Kaiser, in all poses and in all costumes, taken at every period of his life.

But the Kaiser did not always as an artist occupy himself with the grandiose or the allegorical. He once designed a pack of playing cards. The queen of hearts was a portrait of his grandmother, Queen Victoria, and Queen Margherita of Italy figured as the

queen of diamonds; Empress Elizabeth of Austria-Hungary as the queen of clubs, and the Czarina Maria Feodorovna as the queen of spades. The kings were Pope Leo XIII., King Humbert of Italy, Leopold II. of the Belgians, and Wilhelm II., himself, as the king of hearts. The knaves were Bismarck, Gladstone, Crispien, and Waldeck-Rousseau. The latter will be recalled as the French Premier who brought order out of chaos at the time of the Dreyfus case. And the aces were miniature portraits of the prettiest actresses in Europe.

Like all true artists, the Kaiser, while the creative fever was upon him, was almost as prodigal of his sketches as he was of his photograph and autograph. After a conversation with Admiral Thommsen, the commandant at Kiel, he sent the old sailor water-color drawings showing in order the flags of Prussia in days gone by with those of Imperial Germany. On another occasion he presented to the Reichstag a catalogue raisonné in color, with each ship of the navies of Germany and Great Britain depicted and accompanied by comparative data. Again, desiring to honor the Prussian House of Lords with an artistic gift, he drew a design for a huge piece of sculpture of imposing aspect which he called "The Crown Preserving Peace." For some reason or other this has not yet been rendered in either bronze or marble.

In 1901, when religion ousted the fine arts in the Emperor's zeal for expression, much to Professor Knackfuss's disgust, sculpture had already taken the place of drawing and painting.

This was most natural. All over Germany the Kaiser saw statues rising day after day. In 1901 there were just 324 representing his "Unforgettable Grandfather"—in bronze and marble, afoot and on horseback, but always in uniform. Now there are as many more of the grandson, again always in uniform. And so one may understand the symbolism of "Pax" and what it means to most Germans.



A Curiosity of Barb-Wire Defense

Elaborate structure of barb-wire and spikes constructed by the Germans near Thiaumont, in the Verdun district. It was destroyed by the French "seventy-fives" before the French troops recaptured the position.

(© A. P. A.; from Medem.)

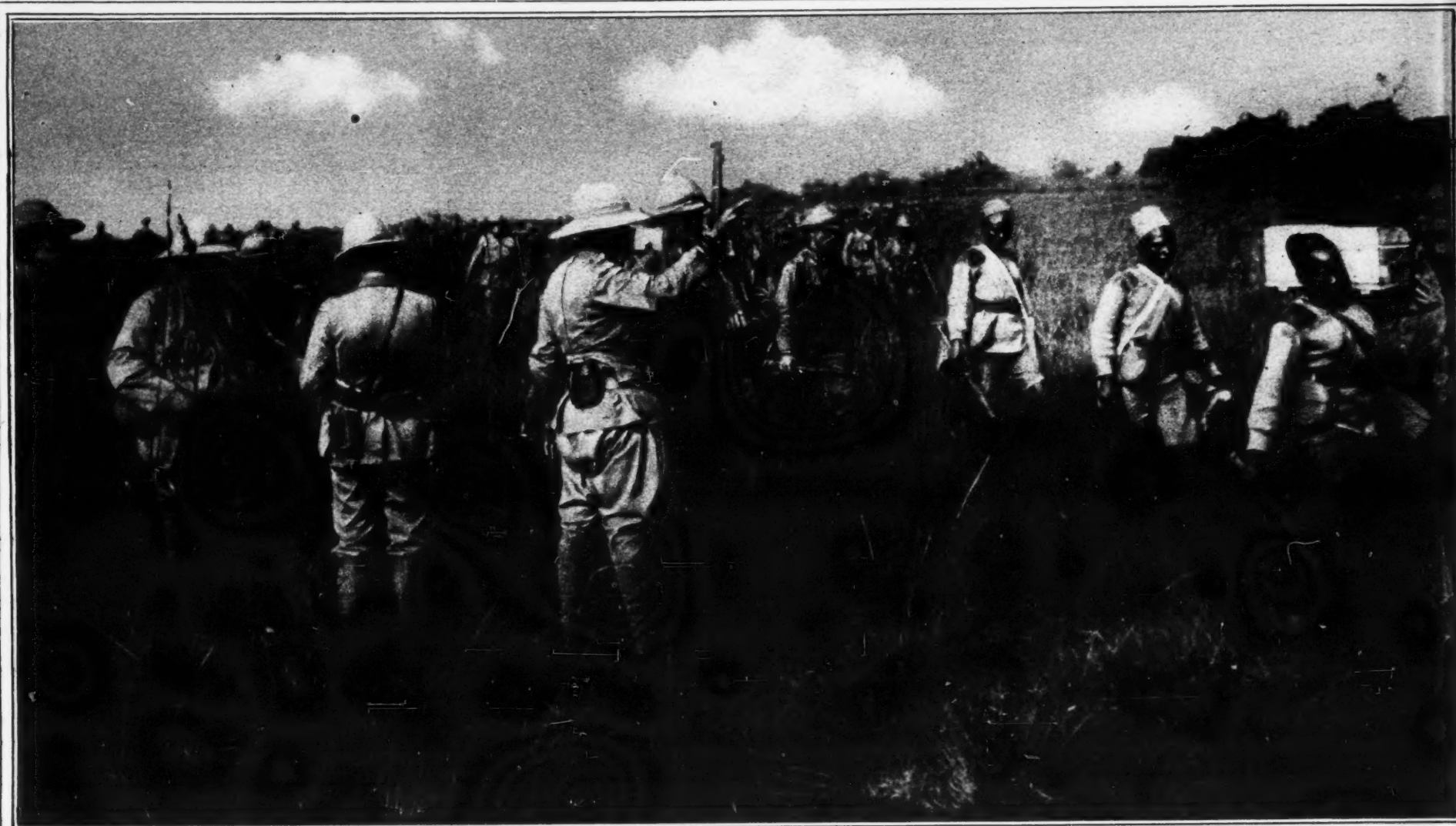
The Return to the Hangar: an Italian Dirigible



THE HOMECOMING AT SUNSET OF AN ITALIAN DIRIGIBLE BALLOON WHICH HAS BEEN DOING SCOUT DUTY OVER AUSTRIAN LINES BEYOND THE ITALIAN FRONTIER.

(L'Illustrazione Italiana.)

Far from the European Theatre of War



Native African carriers leaving camp as a part of a reconnoitring expedition; the force includes British officers and men, together with native guides and scouts.



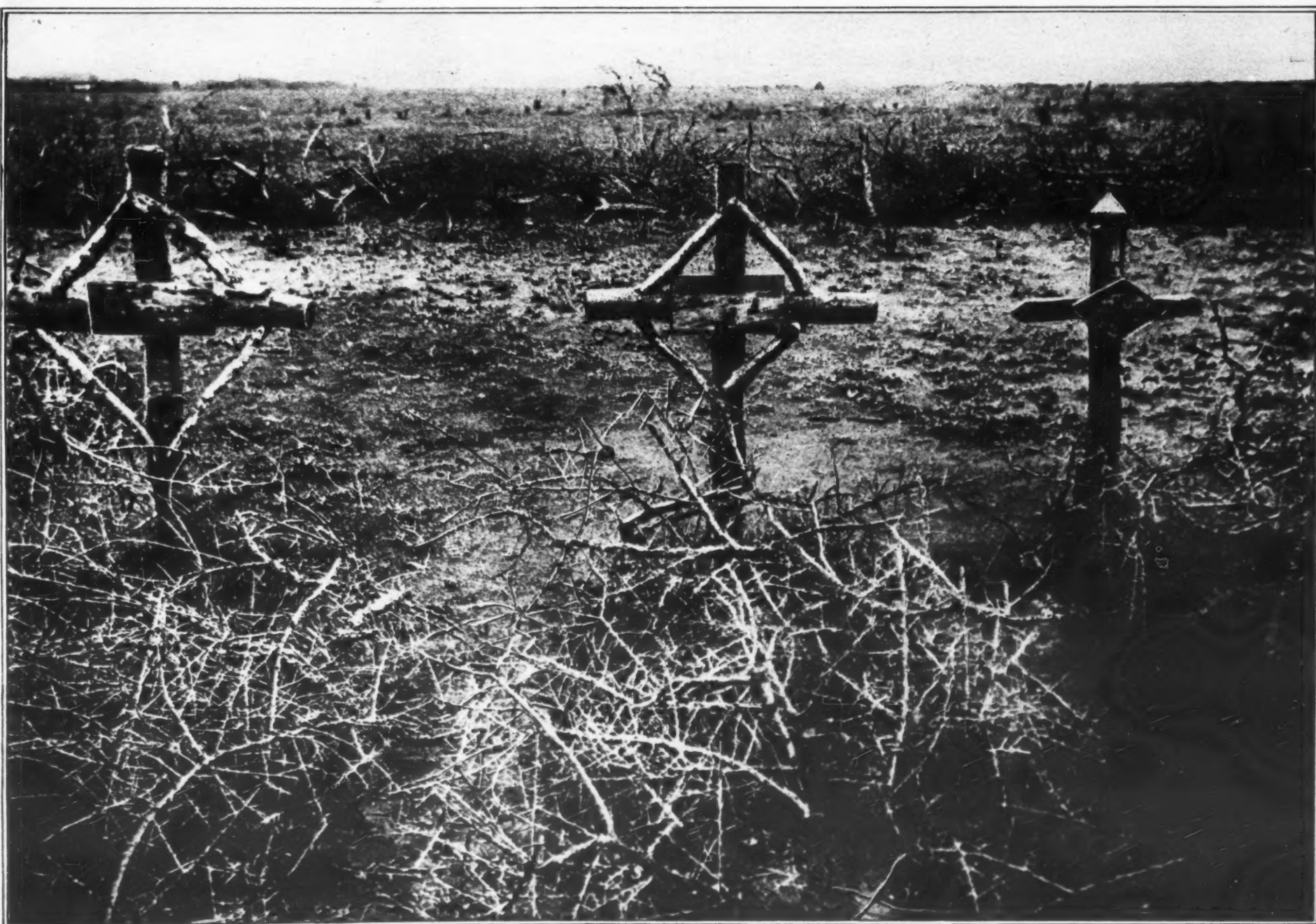
A British camp in the desert overcome by a sudden dust storm; these wind-driven clouds of dust constitute one of the greatest drawbacks to desert travel.

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ar A British Column in German East Africa



British observers signaling from a cliff's edge to their companions across the desert. The bright sunshine and clear atmosphere of the African desert are especially suited to the use of the heliograph.



Laid away on the lonely veldt; graves of fallen fighters who were buried in the desert; the coverings of thorns are to keep the hyenas from tearing up the graves.

(Photos from Paul Thompson.)

German, British, and French Prisoners Rest in Swiss Mountains

By Charles Johnston



SENT TO RECOVER IN THE CLEAR AIR OF SWITZERLAND. CON-
VALESCENT GERMAN PRISONERS FROM FRENCH WAR CAMPS.



SEEKING NEW STRENGTH AMID THE FUR TREES OF CHUR.
(Photos Underwood & Underwood.)

SWITZERLAND, like Holland, has suffered very heavily from the war, through the necessity of keeping her large army mobilized incessantly, and ceaselessly vigilant along the frontiers. But there is some compensation for the Swiss, in a humane arrangement made among the belligerents, which has been in operation for more than a year, by which convalescent prisoners from all the warring nations are sent to recuperate in the upland valleys of the "Playground of the World." It happens that Switzerland is divided into three districts, with three languages: French, Italian, and German; and it was at first the custom to send French invalids from the German prison camps to the regions of French Switzerland, toward the Lake of Geneva, while German convalescents from France were sent to the German districts about Basle and Bern and Zurich, the Italians going to the southern cantons along the frontiers of Italy. This was from apprehensions that the men might carry the war animosities with them, and might kindle a conflagration even in peaceful Switzerland. But experience soon showed that the men were only too willing to turn their thoughts away from the war, to settle down in the lucid stillness of the Swiss valleys, seeking a return of health that would give them a new hold upon life. It is related that, in the big station at Berne, a train coming from Lyons in the south of France, filled with German invalid prisoners was, by inadvertence, drawn up along side of a train coming from Constance, at the corner of Bavaria, with French invalids, and that as the two groups of men looked each other in the eyes, with only a foot

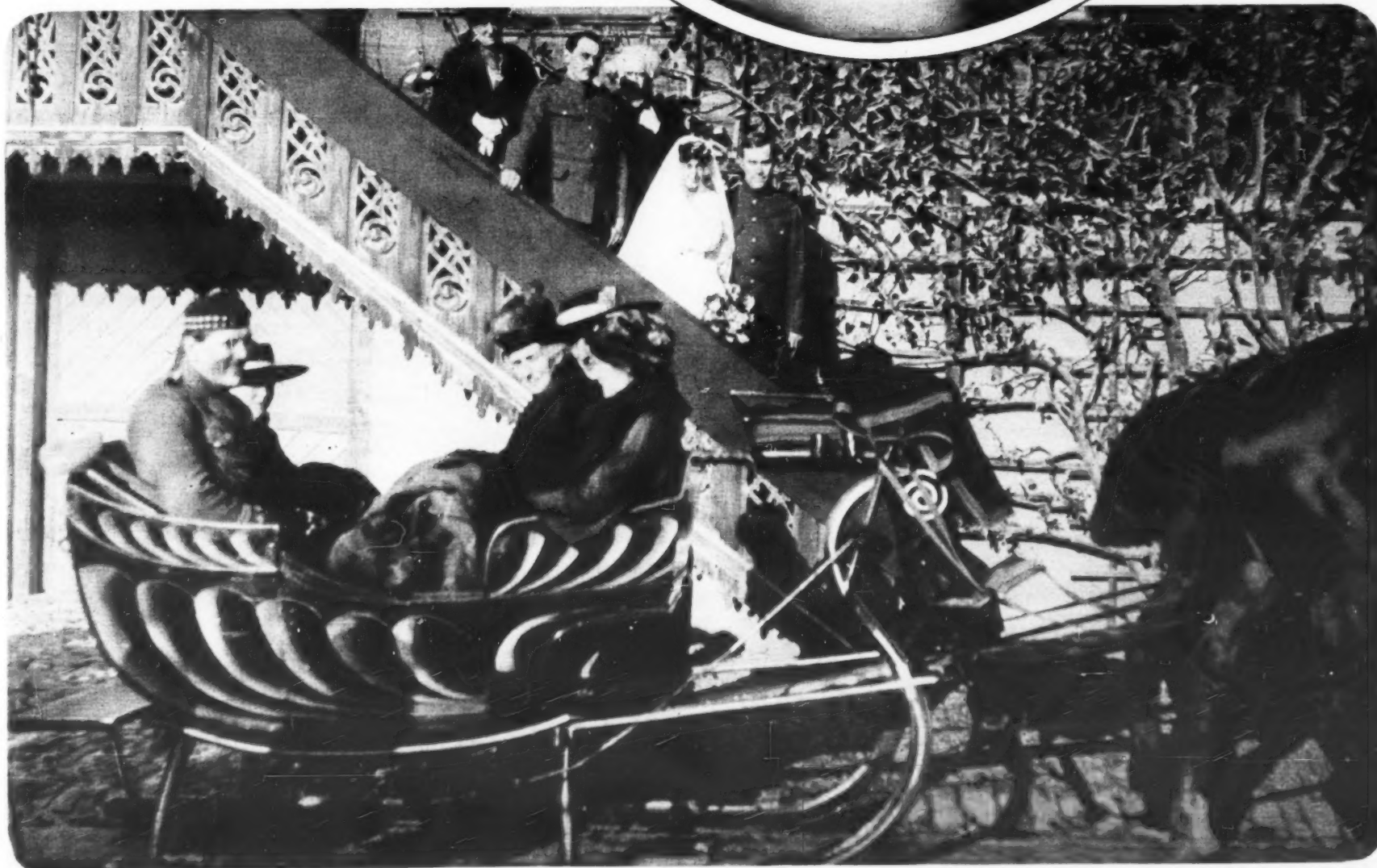
or two of space between them, the officials in the station feared that a new battle might instantly break out. Vain and baseless fears; the men immediately began to gossip: "Did you have a pleasant voyage?" the question was asked, in French, by one of the Germans coming from Lyons. "Very pleasant, thanks!" replied a Frenchman from Constance. "Are you satisfied with the conditions of our prison camps? There have been so many complaints of the manner in which you were treated in Germany." "For the most part, thank you! But your bread! * * * " "Oh, your bread is not much better! But now we shall both have Swiss bread!" "When shall we have peace?" asked one of the Germans. "Today, if you wish!" gaily answer the French. "For us, the war is over!" cries a young German; "let us be friends!" "Au revoir!" the men on both sides shout, in French, the international language, and the two trains move out of the station, in opposite directions.

While there are now camps of invalid prisoners all over Switzerland, in nearly every canton, in all the favored valleys, the largest contingent is to be found, perhaps, in the Grisons, which the Latins called Rhaetia, and which the Germans call Graubünden; the largest of all the cantons, and, in all Europe, the region with the largest number of high mountain villages. So high is the general level of the peopled regions of the Grisons, that there is Winter—white, gleaming Winter—for nearly nine months of the year; a condition, therefore, almost ideally perfect, full of healings for these war prisoners, most of whom are suffering from incipient tuberculosis, in the curable stages. The shining, translucent air, chilly and pure; the glitter of mountain peaks, frosted with everlasting snow, the resinous scent of the great forests of ever-green pines; and, above all, the still serenity and all-embracing peace give new life and hope to these war-worn men.

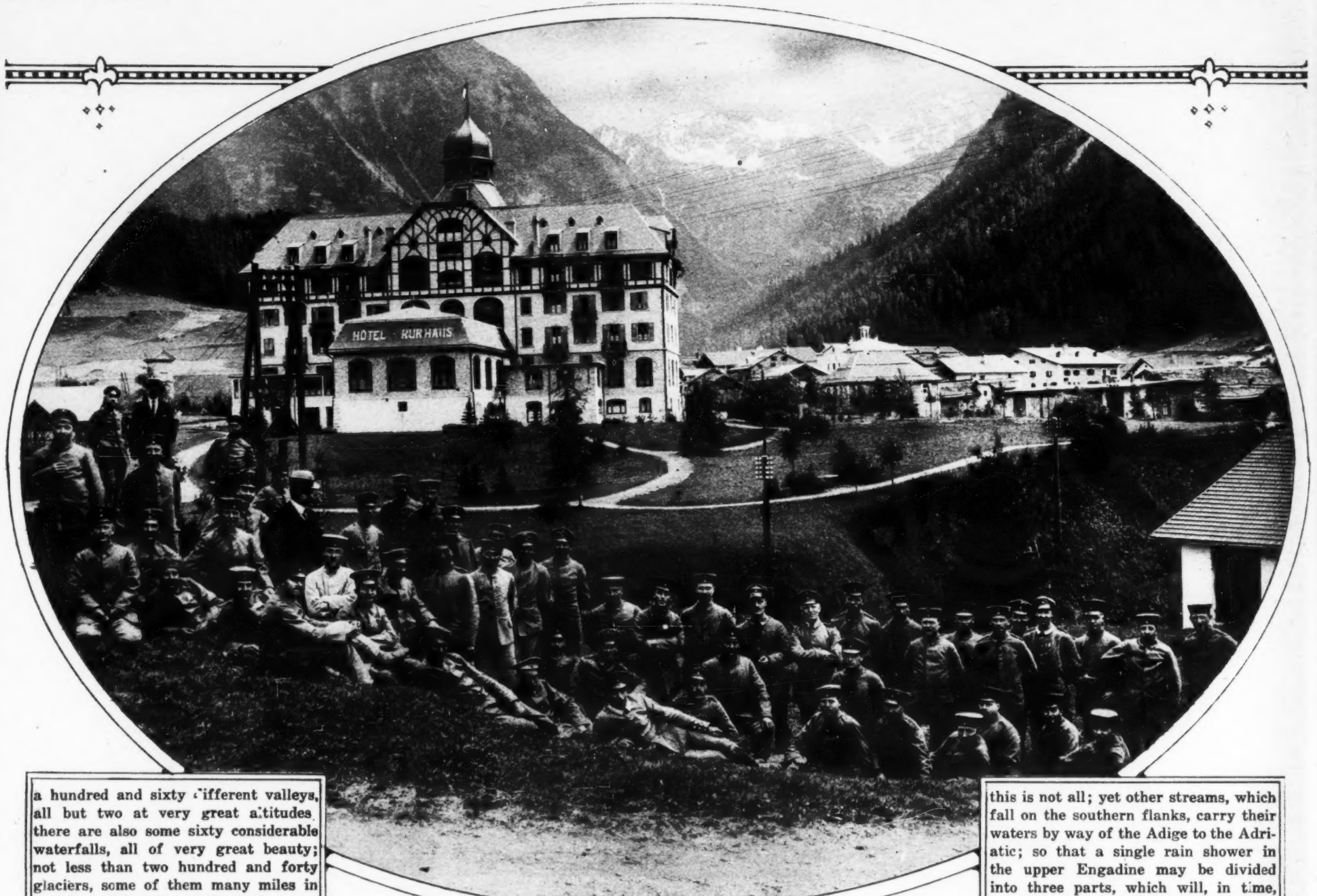
The Grisons, a quaint traveler who wrote nearly a hundred years ago tells us, can boast of possessing more than



ON THE
HIGH SLOPES
OF SAVOGNIN.



THE WEDDING OF A BRITISH PRISONER OF WAR SENT FROM GERMANY TO SWITZERLAND AND STATIONED IN THE CAMP OF ALLIED PRISONERS AT CHATEAU D'OEX.
(Photo Dossenbach.)



a hundred and sixty different valleys, all but two at very great altitudes, there are also some sixty considerable waterfalls, all of very great beauty; not less than two hundred and forty glaciers, some of them many miles in length; and, last but not least, there are the sparkling, roaring mountain torrents, which are the sources of two of the greatest and most famous of European rivers—the Danube and the Rhine, both of which spring from this same canton, the one carrying its waters far north into the North Sea; the other, to the east, to the Euxine, which laps the foothills of the Caucasus. But

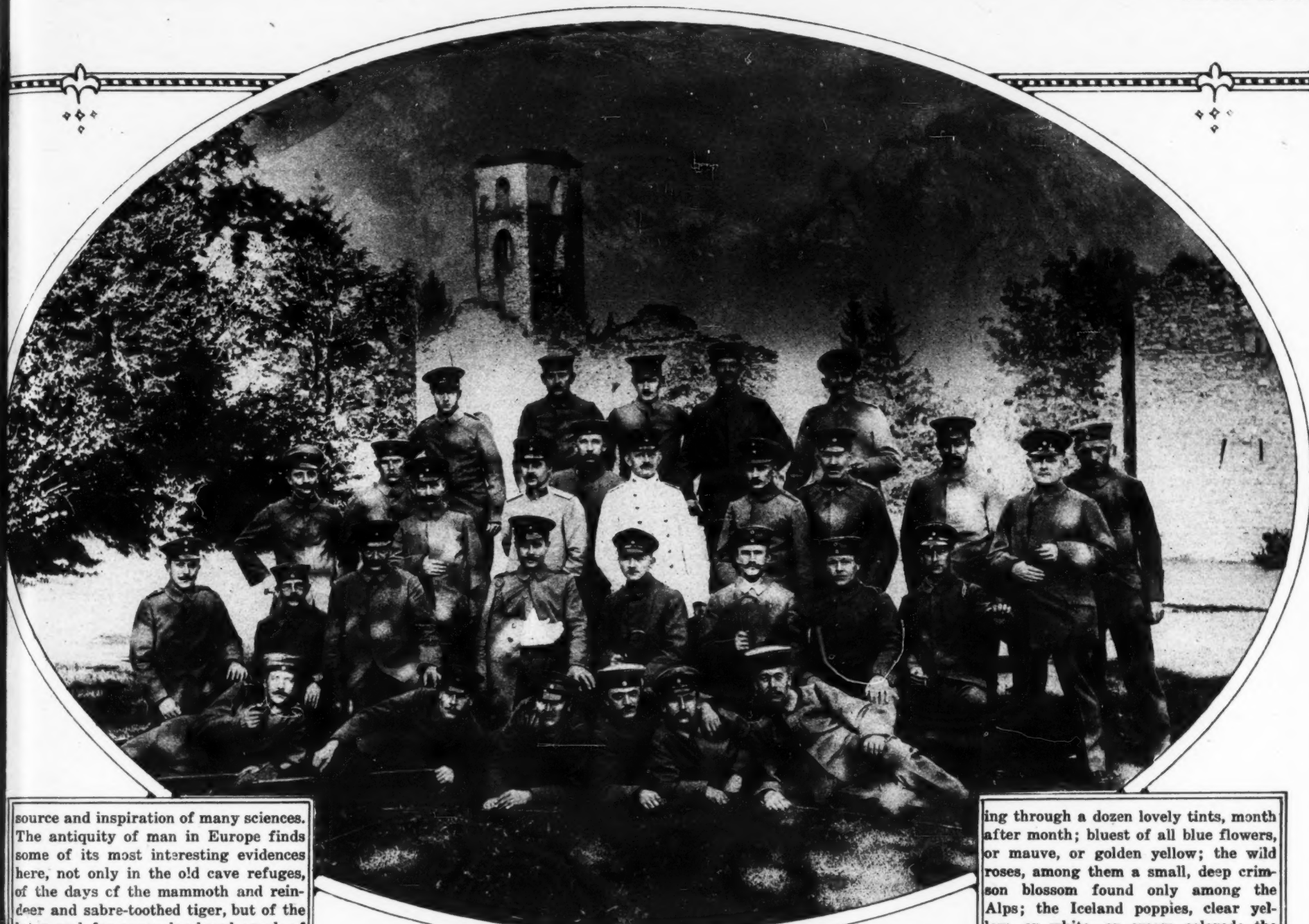
this is not all; yet other streams, which fall on the southern flanks, carry their waters by way of the Adige to the Adriatic; so that a single rain shower in the upper Engadine may be divided into three parts, which will, in time, find their way to the coast of England, of Armenia, of Greece.

Many of the war prisoners are men who, before they were called to the colors in the great mobilization, were expert students of half a dozen sciences; here, in the Grisons, as elsewhere throughout Switzerland, they can find themes of special interest in all their studies; for Switzerland has been the



SCENES IN FOUR OF
THE CAMPS FOR GER-
MANS IN THE BEAUTI-
FUL GRISONS.

IN THE HIGH VAL-
LEY OF THE BERGUEN
(ABOVE). IN THE CAMP
AT DISSERTIS, IN WEST
GRISONS, (LOWER PHOTO.)



source and inspiration of many sciences. The antiquity of man in Europe finds some of its most interesting evidences here, not only in the old cave refuges, of the days of the mammoth and reindeer and sabre-toothed tiger, but of the later and far more developed epoch of the lake dwellings, villages on piles, built a little distance from the shore, in the shallow waters of the Swiss lakes.

Most attractive, too, is the study of the marvelous Alpine flowers, which have a splendor of color and form excelled among mountain flora by the Himalayas alone; the gentians, vary-

ing through a dozen lovely tints, month after month; bluest of all blue flowers, or mauve, or golden yellow; the wild roses, among them a small, deep crimson blossom found only among the Alps; the Iceland poppies, clear yellow, or white, or cream colored; the wild crocuses, that cover the meadows like a brilliantly colored veil; the tiny rhododendrons, popularly misnamed Alpine roses; orchises, butterballs, bridal edelweiss, and a thousand others, each with its special beauty and charm. In all this there is healing, there is balm, there is a special blessing for war-worn nerves.



AMONG THE PINES AT
TENIGERBAD (IN OVAL
ABOVE). AT THUSIS, IN
THE SCHAMS, (LOWER PICT-
URE).

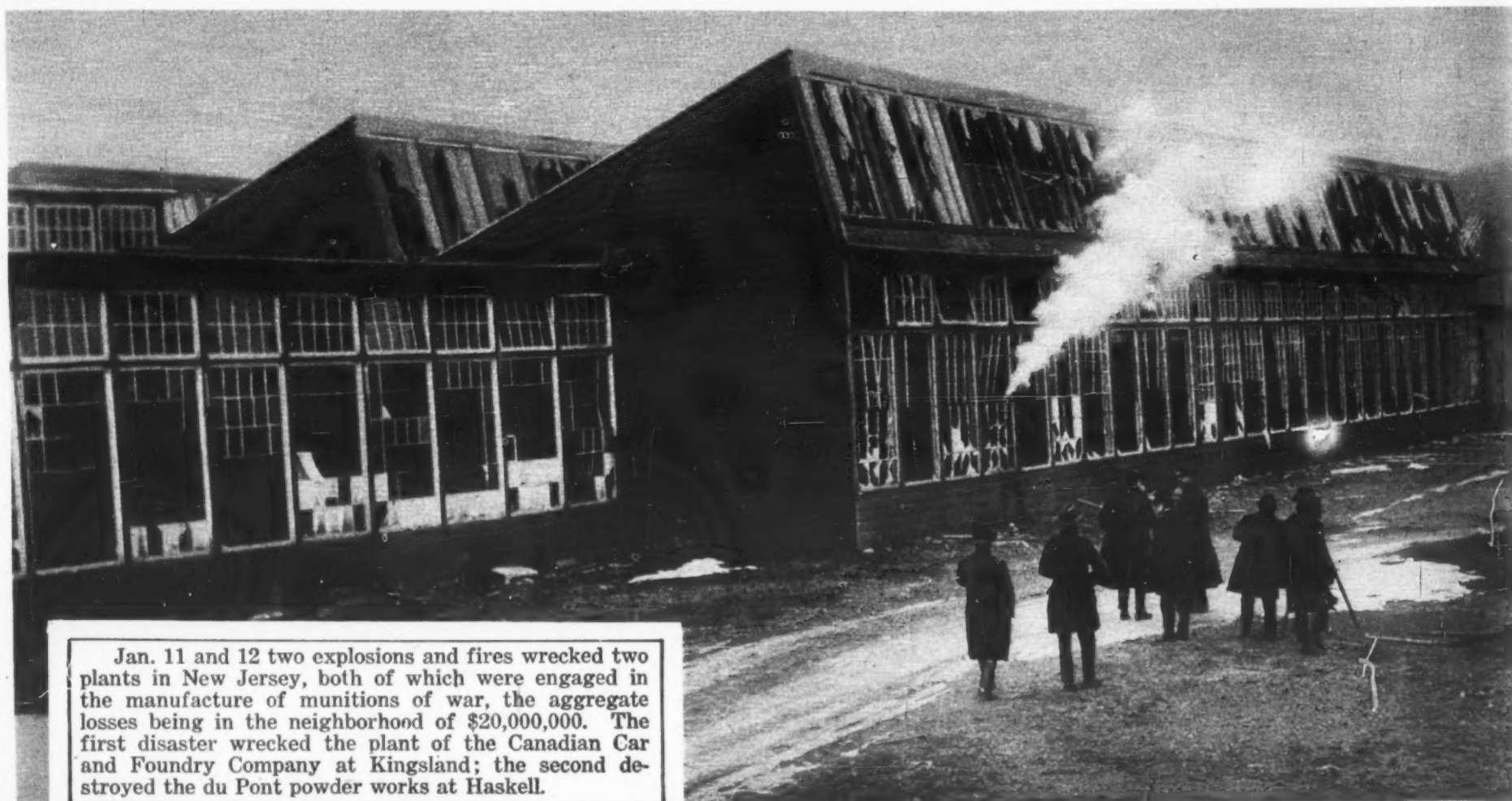
GRISONS IS IN THE
GERMAN - SPEAKING
DISTRICT OF SWITZER-
LAND.

(Photos Underwood & Underwood.)

Millions of Dollars' Worth of Munitions Lost



The fire at Kingsland seen at night, the bursts of light caused by exploding shells being plainly visible at several heights over the burning plant.



Jan. 11 and 12 two explosions and fires wrecked two plants in New Jersey, both of which were engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war, the aggregate losses being in the neighborhood of \$20,000,000. The first disaster wrecked the plant of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company at Kingsland; the second destroyed the du Pont powder works at Haskell.

More than two miles from the centre of explosion of the du Pont powder works; a silk mill at Haskell wrecked by the force of the blasts.

(Photo Kadel & Herbert.)

Ten New Cardinals in the Next Consistory



CARDINAL DUBOIS.



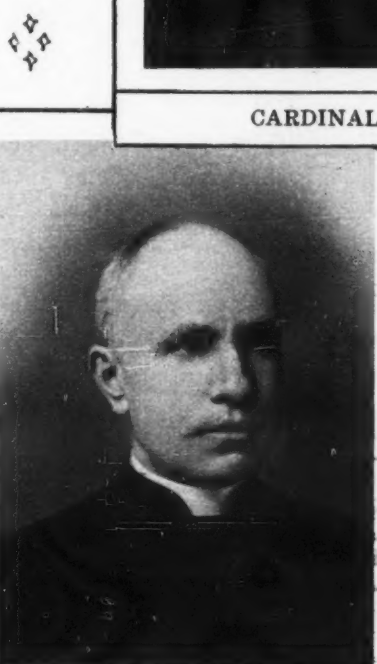
CARDINAL LA FONTAINE.



CARDINAL RANUZZI.



CARDINAL MAURIN.



CARDINAL
GIORGI.



CARDINAL
MARRETTI.



CARDINAL MARINI.



CARDINAL ASCALESI.



CARDINAL BOGGIANI.



(Photos by Underwood & Underwood.)



CARDINAL DUBOURG.

"There Can Be No Peace Between Justice and Militarism"



This new cartoon by the famous Dutch artist, Louis Raemaekers—the timely comment of a celebrated neutral on what he conceives to be America's attitude on the question of peace—is the first of four striking cartoons by this noted artist which will be published

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in these pages, one each week, none of these cartoons having previously appeared in America. In the drawing above we see President Wilson in the role of an equilibrist, the artist's comment appearing as the title to this page.